CLAIMS

1. A method of preparation of Carvedilol, characterized in that 4-(oxirane-2-ylmethoxy)-9H-carbazole is reacted with a salt of 2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-ethylamine in an amount of 2.0 to 5.0 equivalents with respect to the starting carbazole, whereas the said salt can contain 0 to 10 % water, in the presence of a base, which is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal carbonate, which is added in an amount of 2.0 to 5.0 equivalents with respect to the starting carbazole, and in a solvent from the group of alcohols having the number of carbons C2 to C5, at an elevated temperature, whereas, after completion of the reaction, Carvedilol is obtained from the reaction mixture.

2. The method of claim 1 characterized in that the solvent is an alcohol having the number of carbons C2 to C5, preferably isopropanol.

3. The method of claim 1 characterized in that the base is preferably potassium carbonate or calcium carbonate.

4. The method of claim 1 characterized in that the reaction temperature is maintained in the range of 75 to 85 °C.

5. The method of claim 1 characterized in that, after completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is depleted of solids, the liquid portion is concentrated, the residue is dissolved in an organic solvent, cooled down and crystallized to give crude Carvedilol, which is separated and re-crystallized.

6. The method of claim 5 characterized in that the solids are separated by filtration or centrifuging within the temperature range of 20 to 50 °C.

7. The method of claim 5 characterized in that the liquid portion is concentrated to 1/10 of the initial volume, the concentrate is dissolved in ethylacetate in a ratio

1:1 to 1:5, cooled down to a temperature 25 to 40 °C and after the crystal falls out the mixture is cooled down to a temperature 0 to 10 °C, carvedilol being isolated by filtration or centrifuging.